WILSON PLANS FOR | WILSON'S SENATE THRACE CRITICISED

Diplomats Amazed at His Proposed Division Into Three Parts.

VENIZELOS WANTS IT ALL

Americans Learn of Pact With Allies to Give Territory

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, Aug. 15 .- Premier Ventzelos of reece appears to have made a counter

mitton to the Wilson plan for an nationalized State which would divide Thrace. While still demanding that all of Thrace be given to Greece, Venizelos plan would make De dengatch a free port, similar to Dansis, under the League of Nations, and would nternationalize the railroad running m that place to Bulgaria.

Ventselos is regarded as the cleverest mat at the conference, and this imsion is not lessened by his latest pro-

pression is not lessened by his latest proposal, which conforms almost exactly to the plan which President Wilson sanctioned in connection with the Danzig problem and Poland. Venizelos has declared that his political life depends upon retting Thrace for Greece.

It was admitted to-day that the Americans had encountered more secret agreements of which they knew nothing in the Thrace matter. It appears now that the British and French, to induce Venizelos to overthrow King Constantine and bring Greece into the war, had promised him Thrace.

President Wilson's proposal of his favorite remedy of an internationalized State has caused little short of amazement in many diplomatic circles where

at in many diplomatic circles where difficulties of the Balkan problem seen clearly and where America's rts to adjust them in her own way causing increased resentment.

Wilson's Plan for Thrace.

Under the Wilson plan Thrace would be divided into three parts. A little strip along the coast on the west would be given to Greece; a second strip ex-tending north from the Ægean to Bui-garia, and taking in the port of Dedea-catch and the railroad from that town to Buigaria, and the Greek railroad running along the shore would form the proposed internationalized State, while the rest of Thrace, extending fan shaped northeastward from the Ægean and inding Adrianople, would be given to

Greece, instead of having a contin our territory, would get two districts separated by the internationalised State. In the opinion of some of the most astate diplomats, this would create in the Balkans new elements of trouble in addition to those presented by the old map.

dition to those presented by the old map. No name has yet been proposed for this curious new State, although some critica here jokingly refer to it as "Wilsonia."

The Americans, under orders from Washington, are pushing the plan for all they are worth, but they have not yet obtained its acceptance by the British and French, who still look at it askanes. The Wilson State, it is contended by its American supporters, would give the Bulgarians free access to the Ægean, but behind it, as the diplomats here generally see it, is the President's aftempt to boost the League of Nations at home and abroad in support of his constant contention that it is the only solution of Europe's many troubles.

Concession to America.

Naturally it is represented as a con-cession to the Americans, their first posi-tion being that Bulgariz must extend to the Ægean. Confronted with the absolute refusal of the Americans to mod-ity this position Foreign Minister Baland Premier Clemenceau gave way The President, as in the Filme case, again presented his plan for an inter-rationalized State, with the chance that

Fiume and Thrace, neither has been formally accepted. It is pointed out by critics that both depend upon Article X of the peace treaty, while the American Senate is showing a decided disinclination to pledge the American forces which must be behind that guarantee.

Greek partisans are asking now, if the United States is not going to send troops to the Balkans in case of trouble arises over the new boundaries under Article

even Italy having gone over to the side of the Greeks. It adds:

"In this game Europe risks becoming in a veritable Mosaic of free cities and inernational territories. What nests of fu-

The Americans, it is explained, would have shaped the new Wilson state to in-clude eastern Thrace and give it to Greece, but the British and French would not even consider this plan, but they would have been willing to combine it with the Constantinople mandate if sure that the United States would accept the latter.

ALLIES TO TRY BELA KUN.

Austria Told It Will Be Held Re sponsible for His Delivery.

GENEVA, Aug. 15 .- The allied Govern ents have informed the Austrian Gov-nment that it will be held responsible r Bela Kun, the Hungarian Communist leader, and for his delivery later for trial by an ailled tribunal, according to a despatch from Innsbruck, Bela Kun, it is added, will be tried for

Bela Kun, it is added, will be tried for hanging and shooting Hungarians during his reign in Budapest. Extradition will be resinted by Bela Kun, it is said, it being added that the former Hungarian Foreign Minister desired to go to the United States, taking with him the morey his wife and himself carried out of Budapest.

U. S. Mission to Quit Berlin. By the Associated Press.

Bealin, Aug. 14 (delayed).—The United States military mission assigned a Germany after the armistice and which has had its headquarters in Berlin will be dissolved and will leave for home early in September.

Italy May Cede Part of Indemnity.

Rome, Aug. 15.—The newspapers an-mounce that through a recent financial agreement between Italy and Great Brit-ain Italy may cede to the British Gov-ernment part of the indemnity due her from Germany.

PARLEY TO BE OPEN

Continued from First Page,

has been able to thus far just what ochas been able to thus far just what oc-curred in Paris.
So confident is Senator Hitchcock that his revelation of what the procedure must be in case the treaty is ratified will have an enormous effect on the Senate that he declared no Senator con-ceivably could dare to vote for amend-ments after the case was explained to them.

Not only Shantung but the question of American representation in the proposed league, equal to that of Great Britain and her colonies is worrying the Administration. It is realized that the Irish vote throughout the country, regardless of party, is strongly in favor of such a plan. Senators with strong of such a plan. Senators with strong Irish constituencies even now are on tenterhooks because of this issue.

Wilson's Letter to Lodge.

Prior to the conference with Senator Hitchcock the President wrote to Chairman Lodge of the Foreign Relations Committee that he would be pleased to receive the members of the committee at the White House Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. He not only assented to making the exchanges public matter, but suggested the presence of stenographers. His letter to Senator Lodge follows: follows:

I have received your letter of yesterday, and in reply hasten to express the hope that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will give me the pleasure of seeing them at the White House on Tuesday morning next, the 19th, at 10 o'clock.

ing next, the 19th, at 10 o'clock.

I also welcome the suggestion of the committee that nothing said at the conference shall be regarded as confidential. In order that the committee may have a full and trustworthy record of what is said. I shall have a stenographer present, and take the liberty of suggesting that if you should wish to bring one of the committee's stenographers with you, that would be entirely agreeable to me. The presence of the two stenographers would lighten the work.

the work.

It will be most agreeable to me to have an opportunity to tell the com-mittee anything that may be ser-viceable to them in their considera-tion of the treaty.

At the same time the letter to the President from Senator Lodge was made public. It follows:

made public. It follows:

Soon after the treaty of Versailles had been laid before the Senate Senator Hitchcock informed the Committee on Foreign Relations that if the committee desired at any time to see you for the purpose of discussing the treaty you would be glad to receive them if you were given twenty-four hours notice. Taking advantage of this suggestion the committee this morning instructed me by vote to say to you that they would be glad if they could meet you for the purpose of asking certain information in regard to the treaty at such time and place as might be convenient to you. Owing to the necessary absence of one or two Senatora, I take the liberty of saying that it would be more convenient to the committee if the appointment could be made for some day subsequent to Monday next.

It was the general desire of the

It was the general desire of the committee that I should say to you that it was assumed that nothing said at the meeting would be considered confidential.

The Senate has ordered the treaty to be considered in open executive session, and in consonance with this order the committee feels that any information in regard to the treaty which comes into their possession should not be withheld from the

Germany Would Yield Rights.

An argument against any amendment affecting Shantung which will be used by Senator Hitchcock in his speech next week is that even if Germany accepted an amendement by the Senate ceding the Shantung rights to China then Germany would be in the position of giving her approval in the position of giving her approval in the pace treaties with the Allies to giving up her former rights in China to Japan, while in the amended American treaty Germany would cede them to China.

treaty to impose its will on Germany in everything respecting reparations. This, it was pointed out, would enable a repa-rations commission, on which the United States is not represented, to forbid Ger-many to import cotton or any other American product on the ground that she was spending too much money abroad to enable her to pay the indemnity fixed by the treaty. the treaty.

Greek partisans are asking now, if the United States is not going to send troops to the Balkans in case of trouble arises over the new boundaries under Article X. why should America mix into the matter at all? The constant menace of America's economic weapon and the desire of British diplomacy to stand by the League of Nations may bring about acceptance of the latest plan, but from the comments of the Italians, French, Greeks, Slavic and other peoples most interested in the Balkans, it will be done only over their protests.

Le Liberte, commenting on the latest plan, points out that the United States is revealed as the only Hulgarophile, even Italy having gone over to the side of the Greeks. It adds:

Mr. Millard was among the additional witnesses whom the committee decided Hungarian State Bank.

The Budapest correspondent of the the first heard. His complete familiary in Paris in State Bank.

"I have listened to other people's suggestions for reservations but have written none of my own," he said. "I have no pride of authorship and haven't have no pride of authorship and haven't attempted to make myself author of reservations. There have been no negotiations with the Democrats as to the possibility of agreeing on a form of reservations. Name one Republican Senator who has done any such negotiating? It can't be done. The Democrats may talk of, it; that is true. We are being asked what we are willing to do, but we have not said. When we are ready to do it we will; we have the majority."

majority. It developed that the reservations which had come to be labelled as the "Lodge reservations" were sent to Mr. Lodge by a widely known international lawyer, a gentleman whose name has never apeared in the list of doctors of the treaty. He wrote out a form of resolution with reservations and sent it to Mr. Lodge, who has shown it to a number of Senators, some of whom seem to have gained the impression that it was the personal production of Senator Lodge. Lodge. It was in fact nothing of the

Will Take Care of Ireland.

It was learned to-day that an amendment will positively be presented intended
to deal with the case of Ireland. It will not
mention Ireland by name as at present
framed, but will be readily recognized
as the one which Ireland's friends will
want passed. It will provide that
nothing in the treaty shall be construed
to make the league an instrument by
which to supress the efforts of any people to attain their independence.
Senator Lodge has proposed a reserva-

Senator Lodge has proposed a reserva-tion requiring all American officials serving in connection with the treaty's administration shall be appointed subject to ratification by the Senate. There probably will be no opposition, as Sena-tor Swanson (Va.) declared that it was obviously correct.

Some rather casual inquiry into Sena-torial opinion has ended suggestions about having the Senate discharge the Foreign Relations Committee from fur-ther consideration of the treaty. The reason is that it has become apparent that there would not be a chance for such a motion to carry. Even the least that there would not be a chance for such a motion to carry. Even the least enthusiastic Republicans would oppose, and some Democrats. One Republican looked on by Democrats as rather hopeful material for them to work on told Senator Hitchcock it was impossible for the treaty to be ratified without really effective reservations, adding, "You might as well get that out of your head." The Republicans have no fancy for meaningless and innocuous interpretations. Senator Lodge for example declared to-day that if a majority of the Senate should prove willing to accept that sort of a programme of reservations he would vote to reject the entire treaty. To-night the Administration forces face this altuation:

face this situation : It is beaten in the effort to ratify without modification. While seeking to compromise on the most harmless reservations possible, and still claiming a chance to muster the necessary majority to do this, it faces the increasing and really imminent danger that the treaty as a whole will be rejected.

U. S. HEARS TURK PROTESTS.

Envoys Conclude Hearing on

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15-The Amercan commission charged with an investigation in Turkey regarding possible mandates has finished its work so far as the Armenian question is con-cerned. Turks who were heard by the mmission in connection with the Armenian investigation protested both orally and in writing against the creation of an independent Armenian State. The commission, it was said, will go now to Smyrna and Adrianople and will finish its work in about two weeks.

EX-KAISER CHARLES STILL CLAIMS CROWN

Authorizes Joseph to Hold It as His Agent.

By the Associated Press.

it may the up the conference in the same manner that the Fiume dispute did.

It is pointed out that Greece would be divided by such a State in the same ing the treaty would hold up matters so that America would not be represented on the very powerful Reparation Commission. Which has authority by the treaty to impose its will on Germany in everything respecting reparations. This, it was pointed out by Emperor Charles to Archduke Joseph, in which Charles declares he is still the crowned King of Hungary and commissions Joseph to take over the sovereign power until his return. The reports add that the letter thanks the Archduke for the services rendered the dynasty.

Count Michael Karolyi, former President of Hungary, is reported to have told a well known political personage

whom he met at Karisbad that Austrian court circles supported the "Entente plan" of placing young Archduke Otto, the eldest son of former Emperor Charles, on the Austrian throne. The plan, Karolyi is reported to have said, is supported by the Clericals and Christian Socialists.

Socialists.

Count Karolyi, the reports add, said that Stephen Friedrich, Minister of War in the new Hungarian Cabinet, when in his Government was very radical. The Count said that when the castle in Budapest was stormed in November, Friedrich would not desist from a personal attack on Archduke Joseph, declaring that all the Hapsburgs must be driven out.

driven out.
One of the first things taken up for discussion by the new Hungarian Cabi-Expert Millard to Testify.

When the Foreign Relations Committee goes to the White House Tuesday morning the Republican members will be prepared to urge sepecially the necessity of an amendment dealing with Shantung. There was a discussion of the subject among them to-day, and on mittee will be These before the committee will be These before the mame by which the mame to the mame by which the money is the question of the question of what should be done concerning the money issued while the Communists were in power. The Soviet money, despatches from Budapest say, will either be declared false or will be given a temporary value, so that the Hungarians who were forced to accept it from the Bela Kun regime will not lose everything. It is said to be probable that the Communist or "white money" will be given an arbitrary value of the theorem to the community to the theorem to the theorem to the theorem to the theorem the theorem to the theorem

be prepared to urgs especially the necessity of an amendment dealing with Shantung. There was a discussion of the subject among them to-day, and on Monday the witnesses before the committee will be Thomas F. Millard, Oriental expert, journalist and adviser to the Chinese delegation at the Peace Conference.

Mr. Millard was among the additional witnesses whom the committee decided Hungarian State Bank.

yesterday to summon, and he will be the first heard. His complete familiarity with proceedings in Paris includes a knowledge of every proposal protest or suggestion made by the Chinese delegation, and of the precise reception which these met at the hands of the peace congress. Shantung being by common consent the weakest point in the entire treaty so far as concerns gossibility of forcing amendments, the anti-Administration forces are preparing to make the best use of their strength at this point.

It is expected that his examination will bring out the first real illumination of any of the treaty provisions. Witnesses heretofore examined have had little to tell, and little disposition to tell snything calculated to embarrass the Administration. Mr. Millard has much to tell and the most animated desire to embarrase everybody who advocates railfication of the document in its present form.

Lodge Not Reservation Author:

Persistent reports pervaded Senate clicked to as the "Lodge reservations of the control of the land sould present form."

Hungarian State Bank.

The Budapest correspondent of the radge black calls the new Hungarian Cabitation of the new Government.

Baron Perint, the new Minister of the Interior, the correspondent says, is the new Government.

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Baron Perint, the new Minister of the Minister of Public Welfare, he adds, are strongly Clerical. Julius Rubinek, the Minister of Public Welfare, he adds, are strongly Clerical. Julius Rubinek, the Minister of Public Welfare, he adds, are strongly Clerical. Julius Rubinek, the Minister of Public Welfare, he adds, are strongly Clerical. Julius Rubinek, the Minister of Public Welfare, he adds, are strongly Clerical. Julius Rubinek, the Minister of Public Welfare, he adds, are strongly Clerical. Julius Rubinek, the Minister of Public Welfare, he addiseasing a meeting of Nationalists to day at Blackrock, near Drogheda, Irelation to the large that the interest of the l

tions," and some astendalment was caused when Mr. League this evening declared vigorater that no such docu-DEPENDS ON CHINA WITH ALLIES' REPLY

Pekin's Attitude to Determine When Japan Will Carry Out Her Pledge.

PREMIER HARA SPEAKS

Wave of American Hostility Viewed With Concern, He Says.

By the Associated Press. Toxio, Aug. 12 (delayed).—Restitu tion to China by Japan of Shantung province, including Klao-Chau, now occupied by Japanese forces, will be made with out unnecessary delay, but the time re quired will be dependent upon the attitude of China, said Takashi Hara, Japaness Premier, to-day, in answer to a question as to when actual restoration would take place. The Premier, in an-swering the query of the Associated Press correspondent, made the following

statement: "My colleague, Viscount Uchida, Min-ister of Foreign Affairs, issued a state-ment on August 2 in explanation of our policy respecting the Shantung question. That statement represents the considered opinion of this Government, and I have little to add in dealing with the same

What Uchida Promised.

What Uchida Promised.

[Viscount Uchida, in his statement which was referred to by the Premier, said that Japan was willing to restore Shantung to China, and would enter into negotiations with the Pekin Government as soon as possible after the Versailles treaty should be ratified by Japan.]

"The question is often asked as to when Japan will return Kiao-Chau to China. I would point out in reply that for the restitution of Kiao-Chau detailed arrangements should be worked out beforehand in common accord between the forehand in common accord between the Japanese and Chinese Governments and that the length of time required for such arrangements depends largely upon the attitude of China.

"In any case we fully realize that it is as much in our own interests as in the interests of China to accelerate to the conclusion of all needed arrangements and to effect without unnecessary delay the restitution of leased territory which we have solemnly undertaken."

U. S. Hostility Discussed.

Premier Hara and high officials of the apanese Government discussed frankly with the correspondent what was called the "wave of anti-Japanese feeling" in America. They were plainly disturbed by reliable reports received here abowing uneasiness as to Japan's attitude relsentiment of discontent among the rope, appeared before the conference and friends of Japan, but felt Japan's respected assurances as to restitution, with the Premier's statement to the Associated Press to-day, should clear the air and prevent any deplorable misunders.

If the Rumanians will not leave I am going home," he said, ative to Shantung as one cause for the sentiment of discontent among the friends of Japan, but felt Japan's re-

peated assurances as to restitution, with the Premier's statement to the Associated Press to-day, should clear the air and prevent any deplorable misunderstanding.

It is frankly admitted here that Japan's so-called militarism is responsible for much uneasiness abroad, but the opinion is expressed that foreign critics who call Japan the "Germany of the Far East" neglect to take into consideration the internal and historic reasons which led the Japanese people to venerate the army and navy, including the historic part which the Choshu and Satsuma claus, which are respectively, behind the army and navy, played in the behind the army and navy, played in the restoration of the imperial dynasty and in the wars with China and Russia.

Nevertheless the Japanese insist then is a distinct movement under way to curb any excessive influence held by the militarists which might be calculated to be harmful to the legitimate develop-ment of the nation and inimical to Japan's relations with America.

CZECHS LOOKING FOR A KING. May Ask Duke of Connaught to

Take Throne. GENEVA, Aug. 15.—A Prague despatch received here quotes the Pr Avo Lidu, the organ of the Czech Socialists, to the aschy in Czechoslovakia, and that the choice for a monarch has fallen upon the Duke of Connaught, uncle of King George of England. The despatch adds that the Duke is "probably unaware of the honor," and that no official negotiations have as yet been opened.

It is said the movement has been englanded.

It is said the movement has been en couraged by the accession of Archduke Joseph to control in Hungary, replacing Bela Kun, the head of the Communist Government there,

ANTI-REDS ADVANCE AGAINST PETROGRAD

Bolshevik Troops Forced to Quit Rovno and Sarny.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 15.—An advance on Petrograd by anti-Bolshevik forces, which it is hoped will be decisive, is announced in messages received here

LONDON, Aug. 15,-Further Bolshevik retirements are announced in a Soviet Lieut. Dinder, accused of swindling and Government wireless despatch dated robbery in connection with the requisitioning of supplies, and Lieut. Schmitz, In the direction of Borisoff, the mes-sage said, the Bolshevik troops retired to new positions, and after three days' fighting they abandoned Royno and Sarny, fifty miles north of Rovno, and the town of Mirgurod.

In the Trottak region, where the of young men and women from Lille. forces of Admiral Kolchak have been retiring, the Bolshevik report said the Soviet forces had advanced fifty-six

The abandonment of Sarny and Rovno show a steady retirement of Bolshevik forces in Volhynia, where on

Continued from First Page,

does not ask the Rumanians to leave Budapest immediately.

The council advises Rumania that the interallied military commission at Budapest will discuss mooted points with Rumanian officials there. The reply of the council is looked upon as having been designed to facilitate negotiations without causing a breach.

without causing a breach.

The Rumanian army arrived in Budapest before the Bucharest Government had received the note from the Supreme Council asking that Rumanian troops be not allowed to enter the Hungarian capital, the Rumanian communication, and

garian capital, the Rumanian communi-cation said.

The Rumanian Government added that it still regards itself as an ally of the Entente and as a member of the Peace Conference. The Rumanian communi-cation came from the Foreign Office at Bucharest, but did not bear the signa-ture of Premier Bratiano. It was looked upon as conciliatory in tone.

It was contended by the Rumanian Government that the Rumanians in their confiscations in Hungary were merely

Government that the Rumanians in test confiscations in Hungary were merely getting back their own property. It was insisted also that the armistice of November, 1918, no longer exists.

The Supreme Council in its reply said it differed from many of the points raised by Rumania, but that the Interallied Commission in Budapest would discuss them.

M. Pachitch of the Jugo-Slav peace delegation, according to the newspapers, told Frank Polk, head of the American

delegation, that the Jugo-Slav Govern-ment and people were firmly opposed to the restoration of the Hapsburgs in Hungary. Mr. Polk is said to have answered that the American delegation was of the same opinion.

The Czecho-Slovak Government a.so has protested against the danger of a Hapsburg restoration through the ele-vation of Archduke Joseph to the head of the Hungarian Government.

RUMANIANS TO END **FOOD REQUISITIONS**

Allied Administrator Threatens to Quit Budapest.

By the Associated Press.
Budapeer, via Vienna, Aug. 13 (delayed) .- As a result of the first day's conference between the Interallied Commission. Constantine Diamendy and Gen. Marghason, commander of the Rumanian troops here, a promise was made by the Rumanians that they would cease requisitioning food in Budapest and cer-tain other localities. What guarantees were given for the carrying out of this romise is not known at present. clear when the Rumanians will leave

the city, Capt. Thomas C. Gregory, chief al-lied food administrator in central Eu-

the coming elections for the proposed Constituent Assembly.

HUNGARIAN CABINET FALLS.

Conservative Body Succeeds, Is Report by Way of Berlin.

London, Aug. 15 .- Despatches received in London by way of Berlin say that the new Hungarian Cabinet, headed by Herr Lovassy, has failed. One despatch, credited to the Budapest correspondent of the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, declares that another Cabinet which is ultra con servative has been formed.

The Vossische Zeitung's list of the latest Cabinet embraces Herr Friedric as Premier and Herr Lovassy as Foreign Minister.

An incomplete despatch coming from the correspondent of the Associated Pross in Budapest says the failure of the Lovassy Government was con-sidered to be due mainly to the So-cialists insisting at the last moment that insufficient guarantees of a demo-cratic government had been given. This despatch adds that the Archduke Joseph regime was credited with having made a mistake, because while proclaiming that it desired to cooperate with the Socialists it made war on everything communistic with which a certain element of the Socialists was in sympathy Several thousand Communists, the despatch says, were arrested, including the former Soviet President Garbai, which also angered the Socialists, be ause Garbai was always con

WAR CRIMINALS GIVEN UP.

Accused German Soldiers Arrive in Lille for Trial.

Paris, Aug. 15.—German soldiers ac-used of crimes in formerly occupied refrom Helsingfors. The attacking forces gions are beginning to arrive at Lille, are commanded by Gen. Judenitch, according to despatches from that city whose Russian volunteer troops will be supported by Esthenians.

La Liberte. The men are being incarcerated in the citadel, where they will be held until tried. Among those who have arrived are

accused of stealing silver plate. Two others have been arrested at Strasbourg and are awaiting transfer, while warrants have been issued against others, among whom is Gen. von Zoiner, who is alleged to have ordered the deportation

LOMONOHOFF IN STOCKHOLM. Red Leader in U. S. Seeks Understanding With Germany.

By a Staff Correspondent of Tax Sun, Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved, PARIS, Aug. 15.—Lomonohoff, the no-prious Bolshevik and erstwhile representative of the Soviets in the United States, has arrived at Stockholm from New York, declaring that he will devote his efforts to bringing about an under-standing between America, Germany and the Soviet Government of Russia.

He announces also that he intends to work for the complete reorganization of the Russian railroads. It is intimated that he is backed by German capital.

Germans Oust Red Leader. By the Associated Press.

Berlin, Aug. 14 (delayed),—Karl Radek, the chief Boishevik propagandlet in Germany and one of the leaders of the Soviet Government, was released from the Moabit jail to-day and will be expelled from Germany under an understanding that the Moscow Government will not resume its propagated in the will not resume its propaganda in this

British Ratify Peace Treaty. London, Aug. 15.—King George has given his assent to the bill passed by Parliament ratifying the German peace treaty. The act thus becomes law.

The Sun

Who Is Glenn E. Plumb?

"The Plumb Plan" is a phrase on everybody's lips. The plan is embodied in a bill in Congress, providing for the nationalization of the railroads, with a profit sharing arrangement on behalf of the labor which operates the roads.

Organized labor generally is aligned behind the Plumb Plan. Opponents of the plan call it "the first appearance of Bolshevism" in proposed national legislation.

But who is this man Plumb? Every one wonders, no one appears to know.

Just at present he is counsel for the Organized Railway Employees of America. In

of August 17 you will find full information concerning this remarkable man, his career and the background of his ideas.

Also-

Personal Memories of Carnegie

"The Laird of Skibo," the "Bethlehem Iron Master," was one of the tremendous yet picturesque figures on the stage of American life for many years. He lived to play two great roles-first, that of self-made captain of industry; second, that of philanthropist and worker for world peace.

Since he died his life story has been told and retold in the conventional fashion. But here, in store for you, are wholly new sidelights, unconventional glimpses. They will complete and vitalize your conception of the man. The author long enjoyed his intimate friendship.

And-

Mineral Treasures Under New York

Manhattan Island is a veritable Golconda in miniature. Gem stones of half a dozen varieties—including the biggest garnet in the world-have been found in blasting and excavating for building foundations, the subways and the like.

There are also many veins and outcrops of minerals of commercial value. Potash in considerable quantities is one of these lost "natural resources" of Manhattan.

It would hardly pay to mine for the treasures now! But if a city had not been founded here the modern prospector would have looked upon the island as a Paradise.

These and other valuable and interesting features in

To-morrow's Sun

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